

(3) nonpayment of a bill related to another class of service at a different service location;

(4) the customer disputes the amount due on the delinquent account, complies with the utility's tariffed rules on customer bill disputes, and the dispute remains under investigation by the utility or by the commission; however, a customer shall pay any undisputed amount, and the utility may proceed to disconnect service in accordance with this section for failure to pay any undisputed amounts; or

(5) the customer is unable to pay the full delinquent amount due, qualifies under the utility's tariffed eligibility requirements for deferred payment agreements, and is in compliance with a signed, or is in the process of timely negotiating a, deferred payment agreement.

(g) A utility may remove any or all of its property installed on a customer's premises upon disconnection of service.

(h) A utility shall restore service within three working days after correction of the conditions that resulted in the disconnection. Correction includes execution of a deferred payment agreement. If service is restored during a period other than regular working hours at the customer's request, the utility may impose an after-hours charge for reconnection.

(i) Each utility shall maintain a record of each disconnection of service, including the reason for the disconnection. This record must be maintained for two years and must be available for commission inspection. (Eff. 1/1/87, Register 100)

Authority: AS 42.05.141
AS 42.05.151
AS 42.05.291

3 AAC 52.455. LINE EXTENSIONS AND SERVICE CONNECTIONS. (a) A utility's tariff for line extensions and service connections, or, if appropriate, special contracts under 3 AAC 48.390, must include the following:

(1) the amount of the costs, maximum footage, or equipment allowance for a line extension and a service connection, to be provided by the utility at no charge; the utility may specify different allowances for different customer classes;

(2) a requirement, subject to the provisions of (3) and (4) of this subsection and to (c) and (d) of this section, that a customer requesting a line extension or service connection must pay all costs which exceed the amount for which the utility is responsible under (a)(1) of this section;

(3) a statement that the customer is not responsible for the cost of system upgrade that is incidentally the result of the customer's

addition to the system, if the customer has a load requirement comparable to those in the area being served by the facilities requiring upgrade;

(4) if required by the utility, an explanation that, in a service area where overhead installation is the standard, a customer requesting an underground line extension or service connection shall pay the difference between the cost for an overhead line extension or service connection and the actual cost of the underground installation in addition to the amount computed under (2) of this subsection;

(5) a statement that within a specified period, but in any event at least annually, any previously paid advances for construction of a completed line extension will be recomputed to reflect new customer additions; the utility shall require each new customer to pay, as an advance for construction, a prorated share of the original line extension cost; the utility shall refund or credit, as appropriate, any subsequent advances for construction to those customers who previously advanced money for connection to the completed line extension;

(6) a description of the period during which refunds of, or credits for, advances for construction will be paid;

(7) a description of the methodology the utility used to calculate the refund of, or credit for, an advance for construction required by (5) of this subsection; a customer who has advanced money for construction may request an annual report of customers added to the line extension;

(8) a statement that in no case may the amount of a refund or credit under (5) of this subsection exceed the amount originally advanced;

(9) a statement as to whether advances for construction will be interest bearing; and

(10) a statement that

(A) if a customer's authorized representative performs work adjacent to or within an easement or right-of-way, and it poses a hazard, is in violation of law, or significantly interferes with the utility's access to equipment, the utility shall notify the customer or the customer's authorized representative; and

(B) the customer does not promptly correct the situation, the utility may take the necessary actions to eliminate the hazard, obstruction, or violation at the customer's expense.

(b) A line extension and service connection agreement requiring payment by a customer must be in writing; must include the utility's estimate of the customer's share of the costs, the terms and conditions of payment, and the estimated date of completion of the work; and must be signed by the utility and by the customer or the customer's authorized representative.

(c) If the actual costs of construction of a line extension or service connection exceed the written estimate provided by the utility, no charges in excess of the written estimate plus 10 percent may be collected by the utility from the customer unless the additional charges are the result of additional construction work requested or caused by the customer subsequent to the initial written estimate. Other than additional costs necessitated by the customer, actual costs in excess of 110 percent of the initial written estimate must be borne by the utility as a cost of doing business. If the actual costs of construction for the customer's share are less than the written estimate, the customer will be charged the lesser amount, and, if the costs are pre-paid, the difference between the actual cost of the construction and the advance payment made by the customer must be refunded to the customer.

(d) Instead of estimating line extension and service connection costs, a utility may elect to amend its tariff to provide a charge for line extensions and service connections based upon historical, average unit installation costs. A utility shall apply to the commission for periodic adjustments to its tariffed unit installation charge. Unless otherwise ordered by the commission, an application for a periodic adjustment is not subject to the provisions of 3 AAC 48.275(a).

(e) No utility may prohibit customers from constructing their own line extensions or service connections. A utility shall connect and maintain customer-constructed facilities under the same terms and conditions as utility-installed line extensions or service connections, except that the utility has the right to

- (1) conduct reasonable inspections, charge inspection fees, assure that customer-constructed line extensions and service connections fully conform to the state minimum electrical standards adopted in AS 18.60.580; and

- (2) require reasonable additional design, construction, and easement criteria established by the utility for customer-constructed facilities; any additional criteria must be set out in the utility's tariff and must be substantially equivalent to the utility's design standards for utility-installed line extensions and service connections; all criteria for customer-constructed line extensions and service connections must be published so as to be available upon request.

(f) A utility is responsible for energizing all customer-constructed line extensions or service connections after inspection and acceptance. The final inspection must be performed by the utility within five working days after receipt of notice of project completion from the customer. The energizing must be completed within five working days after inspection and acceptance by the utility or after a customer request for energizing, whichever is later.

(g) To assist those customers who construct their own line extensions or service connections, a utility shall aid in obtaining easements where none exist, and shall permit use of existing easements unless prohibited by law.

(h) To assure that all distribution plant of a utility is safely and adequately maintained on an equal basis, customer-installed plant must, upon acceptance by the utility, be given to the utility as a contribution-in-aid of construction.

(i) In those unusual circumstances where a utility believes that application of its line extension or service connection tariff will result in an inequitable apportionment of costs to one or more customers, the utility may request a waiver of its standard tariff provision and, upon proper application and advance approval of the commission, enter into a special contract with that customer under 3 AAC 48.390. (Eff. 1/1/87, Register 100)

Authority: AS 42.05.141
AS 42.05.151

AS 42.05.291
AS 42.05.311

Editor's notes. — The 1984 revisions to AS 18.60.580 (sec. 1, ch. 34, SLA 1984) adopted the 1984 published edition of the National Electrical Code and the 1984 edition of the National Electrical Safety Code as the minimum electrical safety

standards for the state, mentioned in 3 AAC 52.455(e)(1). Copies of these publications may be obtained from the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, 345 47th Street, New York, New York 10017.

3 AAC 52.460. QUALITY OF SERVICE. (a) A utility shall, except in the case of conditions caused by the utility's customers, maintain a steady-state standard frequency of 60 Hertz within the following tolerances:

(1) wherever 2,000 or more customers of one or more utilities are served by an isolated or interconnected transmission or distribution system, frequency must be held within plus or minus two percent of standard frequency; cumulative error registered by an electric clock over a 24-hour period may not exceed 90 seconds; and

(2) for other service areas, frequency must be held within plus or minus two cycles of standard frequency.

(b) A utility shall provide various standard voltages as stated in its tariff, and shall comply with the voltage standard set out in section C84.1-1982 of the American National Standards Institute.

(c) At intervals not to exceed one year a utility shall calculate customer primary voltage to determine the voltage profile of its primary distribution feeders over a 12-hour period during the season of peak demand and including the hours of maximum load. Records supporting the voltage profiles must include the location and parameters of any test and must be available for inspection by the commission for a period of two years after the date of the test.

(d) A utility shall establish planning and preventive maintenance procedures designed to provide a reasonable level of uninterrupted service and, if interruptions occur, to speed the restoration of service.

(e) If planned outages are necessary, a utility shall make a good faith effort to do the work at a time that will cause minimal inconvenience to customers, and to notify customers in advance of the interruption, in conformity with the utility's plan required by 3 AAC 52.490(a)(2).

(f) A utility shall develop and maintain an outage contingency plan, including a public information plan, which is appropriate to the utility's location and size.

(g) A utility shall maintain detailed records of planned and unplanned outages and of interruptions of service. These records must include the cause, whether planned or unplanned, duration, location of the outage, and the approximate number of customers affected. These records must be available to the public. For purposes of this subsection, a momentary fluctuation does not constitute an interruption of service. (Eff. 1/1/87, Register 100)

Authority: AS 42.05.141
AS 42.05.151

AS 42.05.291
AS 42.05.691

Editor's notes. — Copies of section Alaska Public Utilities Commission at C84.1-1982 of the American National Standards Institute, mentioned in 3 AAC 52.460(b), may be obtained from the 420 "L" Street, Suite 100, Anchorage, Alaska 99501.

3 AAC 52.465. METER MEASUREMENTS, ADJUSTMENTS, AND TESTING. (a) A utility shall sell all of its electricity on the basis of meter measurements, unless otherwise provided for in the utility's tariff or by special contract.

(b) Only meters that are known to be mechanically or electrically sound, calibrated correctly, and tested and adjusted, if necessary, in accordance with meter test standards as outlined in (c) of this section and in 3 AAC 52.475 may be installed by a utility.

(c) In addition to any other requirements contained in 3 AAC 52.400 — 3 AAC 52.500, the provisions of 3 AAC 32.410 — 3 AAC 32.610 are adopted by reference as the standards, specifications, and requirements for electric meters, accessories, and associated devices used to measure electrical energy.

(d) If a meter in service is tested and found to have over-registered the amount of power delivered by more than two percent, a utility shall recalculate the bills for service from the known date of error, and shall make a refund or credit for the entire over-registered amount if it exceeds \$5. If the beginning date of error is unknown, the utility shall refund or credit the most recent customer of record for the billed error for the period since the meter was last tested, not to exceed six

months, or the period during which the most recent customer of record received service through the meter, whichever period is less.

(e) If the meter of a residential or small commercial customer is tested and found to have under-registered the amount of energy or power delivered, a utility may not charge the customer for any underbillings unless there is evidence of meter or electric service tampering by the customer. If the meter of a wholesale, large power, or large commercial customer is tested and found to have under-registered the amount of energy or power delivered, a utility may charge the customer for underbillings for usage for no more than the four previous months unless there is evidence of meter or electric service tampering by the customer.

(f) A utility shall test a meter upon request of a customer, and may charge the customer for the meter test according to its effective tariff. However, the utility may not charge the customer for the meter test if the meter is found to over- or under-register by more than two percent and there is no evidence of meter or electric service tampering by the customer.

(g) Meters and associated service switches must be installed in a location where the meters will be readily and safely accessible for reading, testing, and inspection, and where such activities will cause the least interference and inconvenience to the customer. The customer shall provide sufficient and proper space for installation of meters, at a suitable and easily accessible location without cost to the utility.

(h) If where the meter or service line location on the customer's premises is changed at the request of the customer or is changed as a result of alterations to the customer's premises, the customer shall provide and have installed at his or her expense all wiring and equipment necessary for relocating the meter and service line connection, and the utility may charge for moving the meter and service line. (Eff. 1/1/87, Register 100; am 9/15/88, Register 107)

Authority: AS 42.05.141	AS 42.05.331
AS 42.05.151	AS 42.05.341
AS 42.05.291	AS 42.05.351

Editor's notes. — Copies of 3 AAC 32. Public Utilities Commission 420 "L" 140 — 3 AAC 32.610, mentioned in 3 AAC Street, Suite 100, Anchorage, Alaska 52.465(c), are available from the Alaska 99501.

3 AAC 52.470. ENGINEERING STANDARDS; ENERGY PURCHASE CONTRACTS. (a) A utility shall construct, maintain, and operate its plant in accordance with accepted engineering practices to reasonably assure service reliability, service quality, and the safety of persons and property.

(b) A utility shall design, construct, and maintain generation, transmission, and distribution facilities in conformance with the state minimum electrical safety standards as adopted in AS 18.60.580.

(c) A utility shall normally maintain generating capacity supplemented by the electric power regularly available from other sources, sufficient to meet all reasonable demands for service and provide a reasonable reserve for emergencies. In addition to any other standards imposed by the commission, noninterconnected utilities shall maintain, at a minimum, adequate reserve capacity to cover the loss of the utility's largest generating unit. Generating capacity assigned to interruptible customers may be considered for reserve capacity determination.

(d) Before entering into a contract with a regulated utility for the purchase of energy, including electrical energy or capacity, natural or manufactured gas, diesel oil or gasoline, or any other fuel source, for a term exceeding 12 months, a utility shall request commission approval in accordance with 3 AAC 48.200 — 3 AAC 48.390 and provide the following information:

- (1) a copy of the proposed contract;
- (2) the load forecasting data that justifies the need for the contract; and
- (3) documentation that the proposed contract is the most feasible means available to the utility for meeting the forecasted load.

(e) Upon entering into a contract with a nonregulated utility, other than a contract with a qualifying facility as defined in 3 AAC 50.820 (11), for the purchase of energy, including electrical energy or capacity, natural or manufactured gas, diesel oil or gasoline, or any other fuel source, for a term exceeding 12 months, a utility shall file with the commission the following information:

- (1) a copy of the contract;
- (2) the load forecasting data which justifies the need for the contract; and
- (3) documentation that the contract is the most feasible means available for meeting the forecasted load. (Eff. 1/1/87, Register 100)

Authority: AS 42.05.141
AS 42.05.151

AS 42.05.291
AS 42.05.691

3 AAC 52.475. MAINTENANCE AND TESTING STANDARDS. (a) A utility shall adopt and pursue a maintenance program of periodic tests, inspections, and field maintenance to achieve efficient operation of its system so as to permit safe, adequate, and reliable service at all times. Each utility shall maintain reasonable records indicating compliance with this subsection.

(b) A utility with generating facilities shall maintain for each generating station a station log that must include the following information:

- (1) the daily hours of operation of each machine;
- (2) a record of any period during which a generating unit is unavailable for service and the reason why; and
- (3) the dates when repair or maintenance work for a machine was performed and an explanation of the nature of the work.

(c) A utility shall maintain or have access to the necessary facilities, instruments, and equipment for testing its metering and recording equipment and shall adopt prudent utility practices for periodic testing and maintenance, with due regard to equipment manufacturers' recommendations and applicable safety codes, to ensure the integrity of its operation. (Eff. 1/1/87, Register 100)

Authority: AS 42.05.141
AS 42.05.151
AS 42.05.291

AS 42.05.331
AS 42.05.341

3 AAC 52.480. SAFETY STANDARDS FOR UTILITY PLANT. (a) A utility shall exercise reasonable care to promote safe working conditions and reduce hazards to its employees, its customers, and the general public.

(b) A utility shall use the applicable provisions of the state minimum electrical safety standards adopted in AS 18.60.580 as a basis for determining safe practices.

(c) A utility shall maintain a record of all accidents involving the utility or utility plant and resulting in injuries to the public. (Eff. 1/1/87, Register 100)

Authority: AS 42.05.141
AS 42.05.151
AS 42.05.291

3 AAC 52.485. SAFETY STANDARDS FOR INTERCONNECTING TO QUALIFIED COGENERATORS AND SMALL POWER PRODUCERS. (a) No utility may interconnect with a qualifying facility that fails to conform to the edition of the National Electrical Code adopted in AS 18.60.580.

(b) No utility may interconnect with a qualifying facility that does not provide a means of disconnecting with provision for padlocking in the open position by the utility. This device, or a supplementary device, must be capable of switching under full load conditions and must be clearly labeled and accessible to utility personnel.

(c) No utility may interconnect with a qualifying facility that does not provide overcurrent protection of adequate interrupting capacity and design, in conformance with the utility's overcurrent practices for similar feeders and loads, for the feeder serving as the intertie to the utility system. Automatic reclosing by the qualifying facility is pro-

hibited unless the facility has received prior approval from the utility as not posing a threat to life or property.

(d) A utility shall provide overcurrent protection in accordance with the utility's overcurrent practices for similar feeders and loads for the feeder extension serving as the intertie to a qualifying facility. (Eff. 1/1/87, Register 100)

Authority: AS 42.05.141
AS 42.05.151
AS 42.05.291

3 AAC 52.490. OTHER GENERAL INFORMATION TO BE FURNISHED TO THE COMMISSION. (a) A utility shall maintain with the commission

(1) the location and telephone number of each of its business offices, an emergency telephone number contact, and the normal hours of operation of each office; and

(2) a plan for notifying customers of a scheduled outage that is appropriate to the utility's available personnel levels and geographic location, and that includes media notification, if applicable.

(b) A utility shall submit information to the commission regarding service outages as follows:

(1) for an outage that is an ^{immediate}~~immediate~~ threat to the health or safety of customers within the utility's service territory, the commission must be notified immediately by the most expedient means available;

(2) for an interruption of service, from whatever cause, which affects five percent or more of a utility's total customers or affects a discrete community of customers, and persists for three hours or more, the written report must include a description of the cause and extent of the outage, and must be filed within five working days after service is restored; and

(3) a cumulative 12-month report of its service outages must be filed as a part of the utility's annual report to the commission under AS 42.05.451. (Eff. 1/1/87, Register 100)

Authority: AS 42.05.141
AS 42.05.151

AS 42.05.291
AS 42.05.501

3 AAC 52.500. DEFINITIONS. Unless the context indicates otherwise, in 3 AAC 52.400 — 3 AAC 52.500

(1) "advance for construction" means money provided to a utility by a customer for a line extension or service connection, the value of which may be refundable by the utility;

(2) "applicant" means a person requesting the utility to supply electric service;

(3) "application" means a request to the utility for electric service, but not a mere inquiry as to the availability or charges for the service;

(4) "billing cycle" means the time interval between two consecutive bills for electric service as prescribed in a utility's tariff;

(5) "cogeneration" means the production of electric energy and forms of useful thermal energy (such as heat or steam), employed for industrial, commercial, heating, or cooling purposes, through the sequential use of energy;

(6) "commission" means the Alaska Public Utilities Commission;

(7) "contribution-in-aid of construction" means money or facilities provided to a utility by a customer for a line extension or service connection, the value of which is not refundable by the utility;

(8) "customer" means a person, firm, partnership, association, corporation, municipality, cooperative organization or governmental agency supplied with electric service by a utility;

(9) "customer charge" means the amount a customer must pay a utility for the availability of electric service, excluding any electricity used, as provided for under 3 AAC 48.540(f) and as specified in the utility's effective tariff;

(10) "delinquent" means, for billing purposes, all past due amounts and associated finance and late charges from one billing cycle which are not received by the utility as of the close of the subsequent billing cycle;

(11) "distribution lines" means the utility lines operated at distribution voltage which are constructed along public roadways or other bona fide rights-of-way, including easements on a customer's property;

(12) "effective tariff" means every rate schedule, or provision of one, and all terms, conditions, and regulations for furnishing electric service that have been filed, noticed, and placed in effect in full compliance with all procedural requirements established by law and commission regulations;

(13) "finance charge" means the tarified percentage interest rate or charge, not to exceed that allowable under AS 45.45.010(a), levied by a utility on an account for which payment is past due or delinquent;

(14) "kilowatt" means a unit of power equal to 1,000 watts;

(15) "kilowatt-hour" means electric energy equivalent to the amount of electric energy delivered in one hour at a constant rate of one kilowatt;

(16) "late charge" means the tarified penalty amount levied as a one-time charge to an account when the account first becomes past due;

(17) "line extension" means any additional lines and equipment capable of serving more than one customer and necessary to extend the electric distribution system of a utility to new customers;

(18) "meter" means a device that measures and registers electrical quantities;

(19) "meter tampering" means illegally altering a meter by methods such as bypassing a meter, using magnets to slow the meter recording, or breaking meter seals;

(20) "outage" means an interruption of electric service which requires utility intervention for resumption of service when service cannot be resumed by the automatic recycling of utility equipment;

(21) "past due" means, with respect to a customer's account for electric service, an amount billed for which payment was not received by the utility within 25 days after the date the bill was rendered;

(22) "premises" means a piece of land or real estate, including buildings and other improvements;

(23) "qualifying facility" means a cogeneration facility or a small power production facility as defined in 3 AAC 50.820(11);

(24) "rendered" means the date a bill is postmarked or the billing date shown on the bill, but the billing date cannot differ from the postmark or mailing date by more than three working days;

(25) "residential use" means use of electricity for domestic purposes such as space heating, air conditioning, water heating, cooking, and clothes drying, and includes service in apartment buildings, mobile home parks, and other multi-unit residential buildings;

(26) "service complaint" is a claim or dispute regarding a customer's electric service;

(27) "service connection" means the line extending from a distribution line or transformer to a customer's premises or point of delivery where the line, as constructed, is only capable of serving that customer's premises;

(28) "steady-state standard frequency" means the frequency measured over time, ignoring momentary fluctuations due to the addition or subtraction of large loads to the system;

(29) "temporary service" means service to premises or enterprises that are temporary in character, or where it is known in advance that the service will be of limited duration;

(30) "utility" means an electric utility subject to the jurisdiction of the commission; and

(31) "utility plant" means all real estate, fixtures, and property that is owned, controlled, operated, or managed in connection with or to facilitate the production, generation, transmission, and delivery of electricity for light, heat, or power. (Eff. 1/1/87, Register 100)

Authority: AS 42.05.141 AS 42.05.351
 AS 42.05.151 AS 42.05.361
 AS 42.05.291 AS 42.05.501
 AS 42.05.331 AS 42.05.691
 AS 42.05.341

Article 5. Cable Television Joint Use of Electric and Telephone Utility Facilities

Section 900. Application and purpose 910. Joint use reimbursement 920. Elements used in developing annual joint use rate	Section 930. Procedure 940. Definitions
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3 AAC 52.900. APPLICATION AND PURPOSE. (a) The provisions of 3 AAC 52.900 — 3 AAC 52.940 apply to all electric, telephone, and cable television (CATV) utilities included in the definition of "public utility" in AS 42.05.720.

(b) The purpose of 3 AAC 52.900 — 3 AAC 52.940 is to establish a method for reasonable compensation for joint use when a CATV utility and another utility fail to agree on compensation for joint use of the other utility's poles. An agreement for joint use must be filed with the commission. Absent unusual circumstances, the commission will assert its authority over CATV joint use only when the utilities disagree on the terms of joint use or a joint use agreement, or when the commission has reason to believe that the utilities are not acting in accordance with the intent of AS 42.05. (Eff. 5/8/88, Register 106)

Authority: AS 42.05.151
 AS 42.05.311
 AS 42.05.321

3 AAC 52.910. JOINT USE REIMBURSEMENT. (a) The commission requires reimbursement from a CATV utility to an electric or telephone utility for joint use, comprised of the following two elements:

- (1) the additional costs to the electric or telephone utility of modifications or additions necessitated by the joint use and
- (2) an annual amount determined by multiplying the percentage of total usable space occupied by the CATV facilities times the total annual cost of the jointly used facilities.

(b) The formula for reimbursement under (a)(2) of this section is

$$\text{Rate} = \frac{\text{CATV occupied space}}{\text{total usable space}} \times \frac{\text{net investment}}{\text{investment}} \times \text{charge ratio}$$

The formula is used to calculate a rate per pole. In the formula, "net investment" is the electric or telephone utility's average net investment per pole. (Eff. 5/8/88, Register 106)

Authority: AS 42.05.151
AS 42.05.311
AS 42.05.321

3 AAC 52.920. ELEMENTS USED IN DEVELOPING ANNUAL JOINT USE RATE. (a) In the formula in 3 AAC 52.910(b), "total usable space" and "occupied space" are determined from studies performed by the utilities. Absent acceptable studies of actual usable and occupied space, the commission will apply the following presumptions:

- (1) the occupied space for CATV pole attachments is one foot, and
- (2) the total usable space on a pole is 13.5 feet.

(b) In the formula in 3 AAC 52.910(b), the average net investment per pole is determined by dividing the gross pole investment, less the associated depreciation reserve by the number of poles.

(c) In the formula in 3 AAC 52.910(b), the carrying charge ratio includes the sum of the following:

- (1) the depreciation ratio, which is calculated by multiplying the pole depreciation rate by the ratio of gross pole investment to net pole investment;
- (2) the tax ratio, which is the ratio of actual taxes paid, except for income taxes, to total net utility plant investment;
- (3) the return on investment ratio, which is the percentage rate of return authorized by the commission, including weighted cost of debt and equity, or the actual return on net plant allowed by a different ratesetting methodology, and a provision for income taxes, if applicable;
- (4) the maintenance ratio, which is the ratio of annual maintenance expense for poles to the net pole investment; for electric utility-owned poles, the maintenance expense is determined by dividing the maintenance expense for overhead distribution lines by net plant investment of the associated overhead distribution lines; and
- (5) the administrative expense ratio, which is the ratio of administrative expense to net utility plant investment. (Eff. 5/8/88, Register 106)

Authority: AS 42.05.151
AS 42.05.311
AS 42.05.321

3 AAC 52.930. PROCEDURE. If a CATV utility and an electric or telephone utility cannot reach agreement on a joint-use issue, including compensation, a complaint may be filed with the commission, and served on the other party, setting out the relevant facts and asking for relief. The other party may file an answer to the complaint within 20 days after service of that complaint. The commission will accord a priority to scheduling events and hearings necessary to re-

solve a joint-use dispute so as to conclude the proceeding no later than 360 days after the filing of a complaint. (Eff. 5/8/88, Register 106)

Authority: AS 42.05.151
AS 42.05.311
AS 42.05.321

3 AAC 52.940. DEFINITIONS. Unless the context indicates otherwise, in 3 AAC 52.900 — 3 AAC 52.940

(1) "administrative expense" means administrative expense as defined in the Uniform System of Accounts prescribed in 3 AAC 48.277 for an electric or telephone utility, or as defined in a comparable accounting system if in use by the particular electric or telephone utility;

(2) "gross pole investment" includes gross investment for bare distribution poles in the pole accounts in the Uniform System of Accounts prescribed in 3 AAC 48.277 for an electric or telephone utility, or in a comparable accounting system if in use by the particular electric or telephone utility;

(3) "maintenance expense" means maintenance expense as defined in the Uniform System of Accounts prescribed in 3 AAC 48.277 for an electric or telephone utility, or as defined in a comparable accounting system if in use by the particular electric or telephone utility;

(4) "pole attachment" means any attachment by a CATV utility to a pole owned, operated, or controlled by an electric or telephone utility; and

(5) "usable space" for pole attachments means the space on a pole above the minimum grade level, as set out in the edition of the National Electrical Safety Code adopted in AS 18.60.580, which can be used for the attachment of wires, cables, and associated equipment. (Eff. 5/8/88, Register 106)

Authority: AS 42.05.151
AS 42.05.311
AS 42.05.321

PART 5A. ALASKA ROYALTY OIL AND GAS DEVELOPMENT ADVISORY BOARD

Chapter
56. (Relocated)

ALASKA ADMINISTRATIVE CODE

Title 3

Commerce and Economic Development

AKASKA PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION

**APRIL 1990 Cumulative Supplement
Including Registers 108 through 113**

PART 5. ALASKA PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION

Chapter

- 48. Practice and Procedure (3 AAC 48.430, 3 AAC 48.440, 3 AAC 48.710, 3 AAC 48.770)
- 52. Operation of Public Utilities (3 AAC 52.600—3 AAC 52.690)

CHAPTER 48. PRACTICE AND PROCEDURE

Article

- 2. Utility and Pipeline Tariffs (3 AAC 48.430, 3 AAC 48.440)
- 5. Simplified Rate Filing Procedures for Electric Cooperatives (3 AAC 48.710, 3 AAC 48.770)

Article 2. Utility and Pipeline Tariffs

Section

- 430. Jurisdictional separations
- 440. Rates for interexchange access

3 AAC 48.430. JURISDICTIONAL SEPARATIONS. (a) Except as set out in (b) — (j) of this section, the Separations Manual (standard procedure for separating telephone property costs, revenues, expenses, taxes, and reserves) as set out in Part 36 of the Federal Communications Commission regulations (47 C.F.R. 36) and amended through August 8, 1988, is adopted by reference. The property costs, revenues, expenses, taxes, and reserves of each telephone utility will be allocated in accordance with the principles and procedures in Part 36, except as set out in (b) — (j) of this section, for use by the commission in establishing rates for telephone utilities.

(b) Except as set out in (f) of this section, "state toll" is substituted for "state" throughout Part 36.

(c) Sections 36.1(b), 36.2(b)(3), 36.2(e), 36.155(a), 36.331(b), and 37.377(a)(7) are modified by substituting "state toll and local" for "state and interstate" and "interstate or state."

(d) 47 C.F.R. 36.2(b)(3)(iv), 36.126(c)(3), and 36.154(c) — (f) are not adopted. The following rules apply:

(1) Beginning January 1, 1994, Category 4.13 and Category 1.3 costs, as defined by 47 C.F.R. 36.126(a) and (b) and 36.154(a), will be apportioned by an allocation factor of .20.

(2) During the 1990 — 1993 period, Category 4.13 and Category 1.3 costs are apportioned by the application of an intrastate allocation factor that is computed by adding the following two elements for the appropriate transition year: the A component times the composite allocator plus the B component. The A and B components are specified in (3) and (4) of this subsection. The composite allocator is equal to the intrastate allocation factor applied to Category 4.13 and 1.3 costs in 1987.

(3) The "A Component" for each of the four years is as follows:

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>"A COMPONENT"</u>
1990	.75
1991	.50
1992	.25
1993	.00

(4) The "B Component" for each of the four years is as follows:

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>"B COMPONENT"</u>
1990	.05
1991	.10
1992	.15
1993	.20

(5) Notwithstanding (1) — (4) of this subsection, the intrastate allocation factor of a local exchange company applicable to Category 4.13 and Category 1.3 costs may not change by more than five percent per year.

(e) 47 C.F.R. 36.125(b) — (f) are not adopted. The following rules apply:

(1) Beginning January 1, 1994, Category 3 investment, as defined by 47 C.F.R. 36.125(a), is apportioned on the basis of an adjusted dial equipment minutes of use (DEM) allocator that equals relative DEM, i.e., the minutes of holding time of the originating and terminating local switching equipment, as "holding time" is defined in the glossary of 47 C.F.R. 36, times a weighting factor set out in (5) of this subsection.

(2) During the 1990-1993 period, Category 3 investment is apportioned by the application of an intrastate allocation factor that is computed by adding the following two elements for the appropriate transition year: the A component times the composite allocator plus the B component times the adjusted DEM allocator, as specified in (3) and (4) of this subsection. The composite allocator is equal to the intrastate allocation factor applied to Category 3 investment in 1987. The adjusted DEM allocator is computed as described in (1) of this subsection.

(3) The "A Component" for each of the four years is as follows:

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>"A COMPONENT"</u>
1990	.75
1991	.50
1992	.25
1993	.00

(4) The "B Component" for each of the four years is as follows:

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>"B COMPONENT"</u>
1990	.25
1991	.50
1992	.75
1993	1.00

(5) The applicable weighting factor is as follows:

<u>NUMBER OF ACCESS LINES IN LOCAL EXCHANGE COMPANY</u>	<u>WEIGHTING FACTOR</u>
0-10,000	3.0
10,001-20,000	2.5
20,001-50,000	2.0
50,001-or above	1.0

(6) Notwithstanding (1) — (5) of this subsection, the allocation factor to intrastate toll is limited to a level that brings the total allocation to interstate toll plus intrastate toll to the percent of Category 3 investment determined for each local exchange company by the following formula:

$$.85 + .05 \bullet \frac{\text{(the number of exchanges with toll free calling to less than 100 access lines)}}{\text{(total number of exchanges)}}$$

(f) Sections 36.142(b), 36.377(a)(I)(i) and (iii), 36.377(a)(2)(v), and 36.377(a)(3)(vi) are modified by substituting "local" or "local exchange" for "state" in the phrases "state jurisdiction" and "state operations."

(g) Section 36.154 is modified by adding "Subcategory 1.4, local private lines," in section 36.154(a) and including subcategory 1.4 in the direct assignments provided in section 36.154(b).

(h) Section 36.181(a) is modified by substituting "state toll operation" for "interstate operation."

(i) Sections 36.377(a)(1)(i), 36.377(a)(2)(v), and 36.377(a)(3)(vi) are modified by adding "local private line expense" to the assignments provided in these sections.

(j) Section 36.377(a)(7) is modified by substituting "revenues of" for "revenues deposited in."

(k) Subparts F and G of Part 36, sections 36.601 — 36.741, are not adopted. (Eff. 7/18/75, Register 55; am 11/25/83, Register 88; am 4/9/89, Register 110; am 3/28/90, Register 113)

Authority: AS 42.05.141
AS 42.05.151(a)
AS 42.05.401(a)

Editor's notes. — A copy of the Separations Manual, 47 C.F.R. 36, as amended through August, 1988, may be obtained by writing the Federal Communications Commission, 1919 "M" Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20554. A copy is also available for inspection at the offices of the Alaska Public Utilities Commission, 420 "L" Street, Suite 100, Anchorage, Alaska 99501.

Under AS 44.62.125(b)(6) and AS 01.05.031(b)(7), the regulations attorney added subsec. (k) to 3 AAC 48.430 as of Register 112, January 1990. The APUC had adopted that subsection, but it was inadvertently omitted from the set of 3 AAC 48.430 amendments that was filed on March 10, 1989.

3 AAC 48.440. RATES FOR INTEREXCHANGE ACCESS.

Access charges shall be assessed for use of local exchange telephone utility facilities by the providers of intrastate interexchange telecommunications services. Those charges must be determined, assessed, and collected, and revenues from those charges must be distributed, in accordance with the commission's rules as set out in the Alaska Intrastate Interexchange Access Charge Manual, dated December 8, 1989. The manual is available at the Alaska Public Utilities Commission, 420 L Street, Suite 100, Anchorage, Alaska 99501. (Eff. 2/16/90, Register 113)

Authority: AS 42.05.141(b)	AS 42.05.361
AS 42.05.151(a)	AS 42.05.371
AS 42.05.311	AS 42.05.381
AS 42.05.321	AS 42.05.401

Article 5. Simplified Rate Filing Procedures for Electric Cooperatives

Section

710. Filing requirements

770. Limitations on use of simplified procedure

3 AAC 48.710. FILING REQUIREMENTS. (a) A rate adjustment filing under 3 AAC 48.700 — 3 AAC 48.790 is governed by 3 AAC 48.240 and 3 AAC 48.270.

(b) A cooperative that adjusts its rates under the authority of 3 AAC 48.700 — 3 AAC 48.790 shall then file all of the information required by 3 AAC 48.720 for whichever period is elected, quarterly or semi-annual, whether or not a change in rates is requested, until permission to discontinue the filing is granted by the commission or the cooperative submits a filing in accordance with AS 42.05.411 and 3 AAC 48.275. A cooperative that files the information required by 3 AAC 48.720 for each quarterly period shall file that information within 60 days after the end of each quarter, and a cooperative that files the information required by 3 AAC 48.720 for each semi-annual period shall file that information within 90 days after the end of the semi-annual period. (Eff. 1/1/87, Register 100)

Authority: AS 42.05.141	AS 42.05.411
AS 42.05.151	AS 42.05.421
AS 42.05.381	AS 42.05.431

Publisher's notes. — This regulation at the end of the first sentence of subsection (b).
is set out to correct a typographical error

3 AAC 48.770. LIMITATIONS ON USE OF SIMPLIFIED PROCEDURE. (a) Rate adjustments allowed under 3 AAC 48.700 — 3 AAC 48.790 may not exceed a cumulative 20 percent increase in any three-year period, or a cumulative eight percent in any 12-month period, excluding purchased power and fuel costs rate adjustments.

(b) For good cause shown, the commission will, in its discretion, revoke or deny a cooperative's authority to request an increase under the simplified rate filing procedure in 3 AAC 48.700 — 3 AAC 48.790. (Eff. 1/1/87, Register 100)

Authority: AS 42.05.141	AS 42.05.411
AS 42.05.151	AS 42.05.421
AS 42.05.381	AS 42.05.431

Publisher's notes. — This regulation is set out to correct typographical errors at the end of the regulation.

CHAPTER 52. OPERATION OF PUBLIC UTILITIES

Article

5. Criteria for Determination of Power Cost Equalization (3 AAC 52.600 — 3 AAC 52.690)

Article 5. Criteria for Determination of Power Cost Equalization

Section

600. Applicability, purposes, and waiver
610. Computation of power cost equalization
620. Generation efficiency and line loss standards
630. Standards for nonfuel costs
640. Adjustments to power cost equalization

Section

650. Processing of power cost equalization requests
660. Annual filing requirements
670. Other requirements
680. Effect on power cost equalization for noncompliance
690. Definitions

Publisher's notes. — Existing Article 5 (3 AAC 52.900 — 3 AAC 52.940), as it is set out in the Register 107 main pam-

phlet, was renumbered as Article 6, as of Register 112 (January 1990).

3 AAC 52.600. APPLICABILITY, PURPOSES, AND WAIVER. (a) The provisions of 3 AAC 52.600 — 3 AAC 52.690 apply to all electric utilities participating in the power cost equalization program established in AS 44.83.162 — 44.83.164.

(b) The purposes of 3 AAC 52.600 — 3 AAC 52.690 are to establish criteria for the determination of power cost equalization per kilowatt-hour and to encourage economic and efficient practices by participating electric utilities.

(c) For good cause shown, the commission will, in its discretion, waive all or any portion of 3 AAC 52.600 — 3 AAC 52.690 for a participating electric utility and establish appropriate criteria for that utility. (Eff. 10/28/89, Register 112)

Authority: AS 42.05.141(b) AS 44.83.163
AS 42.05.151(a) AS 44.83.164
AS 44.83.162

3 AAC 52.610. COMPUTATION OF POWER COST EQUALIZATION. (a) Power cost equalization per kilowatt-hour is determined separately for each rate schedule.

(b) The power cost equalization per kilowatt-hour for each rate schedule is the least of

- (1) the average rate per kilowatt-hour for that rate schedule;
- (2) 41.8 cents per kilowatt-hour; or
- (3) the amount equal to $.95 \times (F + NF - A - 8.5 \text{ cents})$ where
 F is the total fuel cost per kilowatt-hour;
 NF is the total nonfuel cost per kilowatt-hour; and
 A is other assistance that reduces a customer's rate on a kilowatt-hour basis and that is provided to the utility within 60 days before the commission determines the power cost equalization per kilowatt-hour.

(c) In the case of all service provided under a flat kilowatt-hour rate structure and in the case of service provided under a declining block rate structure to a customer that is not a community facility, the average rate per kilowatt-hour is calculated by dividing the cost of the first 750 kilowatt-hours of service by 750 kilowatt-hours and subtracting 8.5 cents per kilowatt-hour from the result. In calculating the cost of the first 750 kilowatt-hours of service, all energy charges including both base rates and fuel surcharge rates are included, but demand charges, facilities charges, and customer charges are not included.

(d) In the case of all service provided under an inclining block rate structure and in the case of service provided under a declining block rate structure to a community facility, the average rate per kilowatt-hour is determined separately for each block of the declining or inclining block rate structure. For each block of service within each rate schedule, the average rate per kilowatt-hour is the total energy charges for each kilowatt-hour in that block (including both base rates and fuel surcharge rates but not including demand charges, facilities charges, or customer charges) minus 8.5 cents.

(e) For a regulated participating electric utility, the total fuel cost per kilowatt-hour is calculated in accordance with the fuel surcharge calculation for that utility, subject to adjustment if the utility does not achieve the generation efficiency and line loss standards set out in 3 AAC 52.620.

(f) For a nonregulated participating electric utility, total fuel cost per kilowatt-hour is calculated by dividing total fuel cost by the number of kilowatt-hours sold, as follows:

- (1) Total fuel cost is calculated by multiplying the price of fuel per gallon times the lesser of
 - (A) the actual number of gallons consumed for electric generation or
 - (B) the number of gallons that would have been consumed if the utility had achieved the line loss and generation efficiency standards set out in 3 AAC 52.620.

(2) For a utility that does not have substantial inventory capacity, the price of fuel per gallon is the current invoiced price of fuel. For a utility that has substantial inventory capacity, the price of fuel per gallon is the most current weighted average cost of fuel. In either event, the price of fuel per gallon includes costs of delivery of the fuel to the utility.

(3) In determining total fuel cost per kilowatt-hour, both the number of gallons consumed and the kilowatt-hours sold are based on a 12-month period ending no more than 30 days before the date that the utility requests a change in its power cost equalization per kilowatt-hour.

(4) In determining whether the utility achieved the generation efficiency and line loss standards set out in 3 AAC 52.620, the number of gallons consumed, the kilowatt-hours generated, and the kilowatt-hours sold are based on the same 12-month period used in (3) of this subsection.

(g) Subject to the standards set out in 3 AAC 52.630, total nonfuel costs include all nonfuel costs, except return on equity, that regulated electric utilities are allowed to include in the revenue requirement recoverable from ratepayers.

(h) In calculating the fuel and nonfuel costs per kilowatt-hour under this section, neither the costs nor kilowatt-hour sales associated with a United States Department of Defense facility are considered. (Eff. 10/28/89, Register 112)

Authority: AS 42.05.141(b)
AS 42.05.151(a)
AS 44.83.162

AS 44.83.163
AS 44.83.164

3 AAC 52.620. GENERATION EFFICIENCY AND LINE LOSS STANDARDS. (a) Generation efficiency and line loss standards are established to encourage efficient and economical generation, transmission, and distribution of electricity. The standards represent the minimum acceptable level of performance by a participating electric utility.

(b) For a participating electric utility that relies exclusively on diesel generation for all power requirements, an efficiency standard measured in kilowatt-hours sold per gallon consumed is established to incorporate both generation efficiency and line loss requirements. The efficiency standard applicable to a utility under this subsection is based on the size of the utility, measured in annual kilowatt-hours sold, and the date that the standard is applied, as set out in the chart below.

**MINIMUM EFFICIENCY STANDARDS FOR UTILITIES
THAT RELY ON ALL-DIESEL GENERATION — MEASURED
IN KILOWATT-HOURS (KWH) SOLD PER GALLON CONSUMED
WITH CLASSIFICATION BY ANNUAL KWH SALES**

			Less Than 100,000	100,000 to 499,999	500,000 to 999,999	1,000,000 to 9,999,999	10,000,000 and More
E B							
F E	10/1/90		6.0	7.0	8.0	9.0	10.0
F G							
E I							
C N	10/1/91		7.0	8.0	9.0	10.0	11.0
T N							
I I							
V N	10/1/93		8.0	9.0	10.0	11.0	12.0
E G							

(c) For a participating electric utility that does not rely exclusively on diesel generation for all power requirements, separate generation efficiency standards and line loss standards are established. The following generation efficiency standard applies only to the utility's diesel generation and is measured in kilowatt-hours generated per gallon of fuel consumed. The following line loss standard applies to all electricity sold and is measured as all kilowatt-hours generated or purchased (from whatever source) minus kilowatt-hours sold, divided by kilowatt-hours generated or purchased.

(1) Beginning October 1, 1990, the line loss standard is 12 percent.

(2) The efficiency standard applicable to a utility under this subsection is based on the annual number of kilowatt-hours of diesel generation and the date that the standard is applied, as set out in the chart below.

**MINIMUM EFFICIENCY STANDARDS FOR UTILITIES
THAT DO NOT RELY ON ALL-DIESEL GENERATION — MEASURED
IN KILOWATT-HOURS (KWH) GENERATED PER GALLON
WITH CLASSIFICATION BY ANNUAL
KWH OF DIESEL GENERATION**

			Less Than 100,000	100,000 to 499,999	500,000 to 999,999	1,000,000 to 9,999,999	10,000,000 and More
E B							
F E	10/1/90		6.5	7.5	8.5	10	11
F G							
E I							
C N	10/1/91		7.5	8.5	10	11	12
T N							
I I							
V N	10/1/93		8.5	10	11	12	13
E G							

(d) In determining the generation efficiency standard for a participating electric utility that provides service to two or more locations by separate generation, transmission, and distribution systems and that charges the same rates and relies exclusively on diesel generation for

all locations, an average of kilowatt-hours sold will be used. That average is determined by dividing the total kilowatt-hour sales for all locations by the total number of locations. The generation efficiency standard that applies to a utility the size of that average is then applicable to the total system. The same methodology applies to a uniform rate, multi-location utility that does not rely on diesel generation for all power requirements at all locations, except that two separate averages are required, one average for those locations that do rely totally on diesel and one for those locations that do not. Separate computations for generation efficiency and line loss standards are also required for the latter group.

(e) A utility that does not meter street lights shall estimate the kilowatt-hours used by unmetered street lights and add those kilowatt-hours to kilowatt-hours sold for the purpose of determining compliance with the generation efficiency and, if appropriate, line loss standards in this section. Nonetheless, actual kilowatt-hours sold shall continue to be used for the purpose of computing power cost equalization per kilowatt-hour. (Eff. 10/28/89, Register 112)

Authority: AS 42.05.141(b) AS 44.83.163
AS 42.05.151(a) AS 44.83.164
AS 44.83.162

3 AAC 52.630. STANDARDS FOR NONFUEL COSTS. Non-fuel costs used in the calculation of power cost equalization per kilowatt-hour are subject to the following standards:

(1) depreciation rates must be in accordance with the guidelines established by the Rural Electrification Administration that were in effect as of January 1, 1988, or, if different, the standards established by the commission;

(2) depreciation expense is not allowed on plant funded with grants, contributions in aid of construction, or other nonutility money; and

(3) major overhauls on equipment must be amortized over an appropriate period. (Eff. 10/28/89, Register 112)

Authority: AS 42.05.141(b) AS 44.83.163
AS 42.05.151(a) AS 44.83.164
AS 44.83.162

3 AAC 52.640. ADJUSTMENTS TO POWER COST EQUALIZATION. (a) A regulated participating electric utility shall request a change in its power cost equalization per kilowatt-hour only in conjunction with

(1) a request for approval of a fuel surcharge rate change or

(2) a request for a permanent or interim rate change that establishes higher or lower nonfuel costs for the utility.

(b) A nonregulated participating electric utility shall request a change in its power cost equalization per kilowatt-hour only if

(1) the utility has experienced a change in its fuel or purchased power costs or

(2) a change in the utility's rates has resulted from an increase or decrease in the utility's nonfuel costs.

(c) The commission will, in its discretion, adjust the power cost equalization per kilowatt-hour of a participating electric utility

(1) based on a review by the commission or by the Alaska Energy Authority of monthly data submitted by the utility to the Alaska Energy Authority;

(2) based on a review of the annual filing submitted by the utility;

(3) based on any other evidence that the power cost equalization per kilowatt-hour of the utility is not just and reasonable; or

(4) based on a determination by the Alaska Energy Authority that appropriations are insufficient to finance full payments to eligible electric utilities, in which case the power cost equalization per kilowatt-hour of each participating utility will be reduced by an equal percentage.

(d) A regulated participating electric utility shall submit in support of each request for adjustment of its power cost equalization per kilowatt-hour

(1) a tariff advice letter under 3 AAC 48.270;

(2) tariff sheets that show the amount of power cost equalization per eligible kilowatt-hour requested;

(3) a schedule showing the computation of the requested power cost equalization per kilowatt-hour for each rate schedule;

(4) a summary of the data necessary for determination of the power cost equalization per kilowatt-hour; and

(5) documentation of all data submitted under (4) of this subsection, except that in the case of a request for an adjustment of power cost equalization per kilowatt-hour that is in conjunction with a request for a fuel surcharge rate change, the utility shall rely on the nonfuel costs per kilowatt-hour established in its most recent general rate case.

(e) A nonregulated participating electric utility shall submit in support of each request for an adjustment of its power cost equalization level

(1) a written statement of the power cost equalization per kilowatt-hour requested and the name of the person responsible for providing information in support of the request;

(2) a copy or summary of all effective rate schedules for each customer class, stating the current charges without power cost equalization;

(3) a schedule showing the computation of the power cost equalization per kilowatt-hour for each rate schedule;

(4) a summary of all data necessary for determination of power cost equalization per kilowatt-hour; and

(5) documentation, including a copy of the most recent fuel bill, of all data submitted under (4) of this subsection, except that in the case of a request for an adjustment of power cost equalization per kilowatt-hour that is in conjunction with a change in fuel or purchased power costs only, the utility shall rely on the nonfuel power costs per kilowatt-hour established in the approval of its most recent power cost equalization change.

(f) When a participating electric utility receives information regarding changes in fuel or purchased power costs that could result in a change in power cost equalization per kilowatt-hour, the utility shall promptly file that information with the commission. (Eff. 10/28/89, Register 112)

Authority: AS 42.05.141(b) AS 44.83.163
AS 42.05.151(a) AS 44.83.164
AS 44.83.162

3 AAC 52.650. PROCESSING OF POWER COST EQUALIZATION REQUESTS. (a) Within 45 days after receipt of a request by a participating electric utility for an adjustment of its power cost equalization per kilowatt-hour, the commission will, in its discretion, approve the filing, modify and approve it, or suspend it for further action.

(b) If the commission determines that a request for an adjustment of power cost equalization per kilowatt-hour should be suspended, the commission will, in its discretion, grant interim, refundable power cost equalization per kilowatt-hour. (Eff. 10/28/89, Register 112)

Authority: AS 42.05.141(b) AS 44.83.163
AS 42.05.151(a) AS 44.83.164
AS 44.83.162

3 AAC 52.660. ANNUAL FILING REQUIREMENTS. (a) In order for the commission to determine whether the power cost equalization per kilowatt-hour of a participating electric utility is just and reasonable, a utility shall annually file with the commission a report for review.

(b) For a regulated participating electric utility, the report required by (a) of this section is the annual report required under AS 42.05.451(b).

(c) For a nonregulated participating electric utility, the report required by (a) of this section must be filed on the date specified by the commission by order and include the following information:

(1) a copy or summary of the effective rate schedule for each customer class, stating the current charges without power cost equalization and the amount of power cost equalization per kilowatt-hour that has been approved by the commission;

(2) a computation of the power cost equalization per kilowatt-hour for the annual reporting period;

(3) a summary of all data necessary for determination of power cost equalization per kilowatt-hour;

(4) documentation to support the data submitted under (3) of this subsection; and

(5) a list of each customer qualifying as a community facility.
(Eff. 10/28/89, Register 112)

Authority: AS 42.05.141(b) AS 44.83.163
AS 42.05.151(a) AS 44.83.164
AS 44.83.162

3 AAC 52.670. OTHER REQUIREMENTS. A participating electric utility shall

(1) install and maintain adequate meters to measure kilowatt-hours of generation, fuel consumption, and energy consumption by all ratepayers as prescribed by 3 AAC 94.305;

(2) make reasonable efforts to minimize administrative, operating, and overhead costs, including use of the best available technology consistent with sound utility management practices;

(3) cooperate with appropriate state agencies to implement cost-effective energy conservation measures and to plan for and implement feasible alternatives to diesel generation; and

(4) file a monthly report with the Alaska Energy Authority in accordance with the requirements of AS 44.83.162(i)(1) and 44.83.164(a)(2). (Eff. 10/28/89, Register 112)

Authority: AS 42.05.141(b) AS 44.83.163
AS 42.05.151(a) AS 44.83.164
AS 44.83.162

3 AAC 52.680. EFFECT ON POWER COST EQUALIZATION FOR NONCOMPLIANCE. (a) If a participating electric utility fails to comply with any of the requirements of AS 44.83.162 — 44.83.164 or 3 AAC 52.600 — 3 AAC 52.670, the power cost equalization of that utility becomes interim and refundable effective as of the initial date of the noncompliance.

(b) If a nonregulated participating electric utility fails to notify the commission promptly after a change in fuel or purchased power cost, the power cost equalization per kilowatt-hour of that utility becomes interim and refundable effective

(1) on the first day of the month following the change if the change occurs during the first 15 days of a month or

(2) on the first day of the second month following the change if the change occurs after the first 15 days of a month.

(c) If a participating electric utility fails to file its annual report when due, the power cost equalization per kilowatt-hour becomes interim and refundable on the date the annual report was due. (Eff. 10/28/89, Register 112)

Authority: AS 42.05.141(b)
AS 42.05.151(a)
AS 44.83.162

AS 44.83.163
AS 44.83.164

3 AAC 52.690. DEFINITIONS. Unless the context indicates otherwise, in 3 AAC 52.600 — 3 AAC 52.690

(1) "commission" means the Alaska Public Utilities Commission;

(2) "community facility" means a facility determined by the Alaska Energy Authority to be a community facility as defined in AS 44.83.162(p)(2) and 3 AAC 94.330(b);

(3) "fuel surcharge" means a fuel cost rate adjustment, a cost-of-power adjustment, or any similar mechanism;

(4) "kilowatt-hour sold" means all electric energy delivered by a utility to consumers and includes energy furnished by the utility to a consumer free of charge;

(5) "nonregulated participating electric utility" means a utility that is exempt from the provisions of AS 42.05, except for the provisions of AS 42.05.221 — 42.05.281, or from all the provisions of AS 42.05;

(6) "participating electric utility" means an eligible electric utility as defined in AS 44.83.162(o) that receives payments from the power cost equalization fund;

(7) "regulated participating electric utility" means a utility as defined in AS 42.05.720(4)(A) that is subject to the provisions of AS 42.05;

(8) "substantial inventory capacity" means fuel storage capacity exceeding 10 percent of annual usage. (Eff. 10/28/89, Register 112)

Authority: AS 42.05.141(b)
AS 42.05.151(a)

AS 42.05.720
AS 44.83.162

Editor's notes. — For Alaska Energy power cost equalization program, see 3 Authority regulations regarding the AAC 94.300 — 3 AAC 94.330.